

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER & ENQUIRER.

Gentlemen: I send you for publication a copy of a Circular from the Secretary of the Navy to the Officers commanding squadrons, in relation to the use of Chloride of Lime in purifying vessels, and dispelling contagion, with a view of calling the attention of merchants, and officers of Quarantine to the subject.

Should its agency be such as there is reason to anticipate, it cannot but prove beneficial to the health of navigators, in warm climates more especially, and probably do much towards relieving the maritime cities of the United States from that worst of scourges, the Yellow Fever. Its introduction into the Navy, is one among the many proofs already given, of the zeal of the present Secretary for the good of the service. A SUBSCRIBER.

CIRCULAR.

To the Officers commanding the different Squadrons of United States Ships of War.

There being reason to believe that a proper employment of the new disinfecting agent, the chloride of lime, would add very much to the comfort, and perhaps to the preservation of the healths, of the crews of the United States ships of war, it is desirable that a series of experiments be forthwith instituted to test the efficacy and usefulness of this interesting article.

With this view, you are required to cause a sufficient supply of the chloride of lime to be provided, and direct the same to be distributed amongst the surgeons of the different ships under your command, and to order the same to be applied according to the instructions hereinafter given.

The surgeons should, in the first place, be required to observe the effects of this article, in removing the disagreeable smells of the confined or other parts of the vessel, and the length of time the foul purity; and also, if any ill odour is substituted for the one dispelled, and whether any unusual degree of dampness and heaviness of the air succeeds the application of the corrective; and generally to notice any other, and all the effects, which may appear to result from the experiments made of this material,—all of which they are required to report to the department in the quarterly returns.

It cannot be presumed that the surgeons of the Navy are unacquainted with the ordinary method of applying the chloride of lime as a disinfecting agent. When therefore, the usual method of its employment is mentioned, it is not because they are presumed to be ignorant of this usage, nor is it intended to prevent them from employing it in any other way than their discretion may lead them to believe will advance the general objects the Department has in view, that of promoting the comfort and healthfulness of crews of the U. States' ships of war.

If therefore water of the ships should become foetid and unpalatable, the Surgeons will, if they think proper, try the effect of mixing in it a half pint of the filtered solution or the chloride of lime to each cask, and notice the effect of this addition, not only as to its taste, but also as to its efficacy in quenching thirst, &c. &c.

The ordinary method in using this salt to purify foul air is, to dissolve one quart of a pound, in one pint of water.—When about to be applied, let this be mixed with about forty times the quantity of fresh water, and sprinkled over the part infected, until the state of the air is corrected.

(Signed) J. BRANCH.

THE INDIANS.

FROM THE BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

From an article in the New-York Daily Advertiser, it appears that an association has been formed in that city for the purpose of co-operating with the President, and the state of Georgia, in removing the Cherokees and Creeks from their possessions and property in that state, to the forests beyond the Mississippi. This association recently addressed a letter to the President; and the reply of the Executive to this letter, dated Rip Raps, Virg. 25th August, and signed by John H. Eaton, Secretary of War, is published in the New York Evening Post of Wednesday. It gives the views of the administration at length upon this delicate and important subject, as will be seen by the extracts which we subjoin:

I beg leave to assure you, that nothing of a compulsory course, to effect the removal of this unfortunate race of people, has ever been thought of by the President, although it has been so asserted.—The considerations which controlled, in the course pursued, were such, as he really and in fact believed, were required, as well by a regard for the just rights which the State of Georgia was authorized to assert, as from a conscientious conviction, that by it, humanity towards the Indians would more effectually be subserved. Of this they have been assured, and in that assurance no other disposition was had than to explain fully to them, and the country, the actual ground on which it was believed they were rightfully entitled to stand.

How can the United States Government contest with Georgia the authority

to regulate her own internal affairs? If the doctrine every where maintained be true, that a State is sovereign, so far as by the constitution adopted it has not been parted with to the General Government, then must follow as matter of certainty, that within the limits of a State there can be none other, than her own sovereign power, that can claim to exercise the functions of government. It is certainly contrary to every idea entertained of an independent government, for any other to assert adverse dominion and authority within her jurisdictional limits; they are things that cannot exist together.

Between the State of Georgia and the Indian tribes within her limits, no compact or agreement was ever entered into; who then is to yield, for it is certain in the ordinary course of exercised authority, that one or the other must?

Sympathy indulged is a noble and generous trait of character; but it should never assume a form calculated to outrage settled principles, or to produce in the end a greater evil than it would remedy. Admit it were in the disposition of the Government at Washington to hold a course and language different from that they have heretofore employed; and to encourage the Indians to the belief that rightfully they may remain and exercise civil government in despite of Georgia? do those who are the advocates of such a course, and consider it reconcilable to propriety, dream of the consequences to which it would lead, or consider after what manner so strange an idea could be put in practice? Have they looked to the state of Georgia, conscious in the rectitude of her own construction of right, demanding of the United States their constitutional authority to interfere, and appealing to the states to sustain her against encroachments, which, if submitted to, might, in the end, prove destructive of the whole; if nothing else can be traced to such a course, as such an issue, I think the good and the humane may, at least perceive that in it peril is to be discerned, and that the weak and undisciplined Indians, in such a contest, would be so utterly destroyed that the places which now know them, would presently know them no more.

From the conversations had with the President, recently and formerly, on the subject of the Indians, I am satisfied, that no man in the country entertains towards them better feelings, or has a stronger desire to see them placed in the condition, which may conduce to their advancement and happiness. But to encourage them to the idea, that within the confines of a State, they may exercise all the forms and requisites of a government, fashioned to their own conditions and necessities, he does not consider can be advantageous to them, or that exercise of such a right can properly be conceded.—What would the authorities of the State of New-York say to an attempt, on the part of the Six Nations, to establish, within their limits, a separate and independent government; and yet their authority, to do so, would be as undeniable as that of the Creeks, or Cherokees, within the territory of Georgia, or Alabama.

Sheriff and Constable's Sales.—A correspondent of the Warrenton (N. C.) Reporter says:

"I have for some years back, been strongly impressed with the idea, that Sheriff and Constable's sales of property levied on to satisfy executions, should be advertised in some newspaper printed in the county, and in cases where there is no paper in the county, these officers should be compelled to advertise them in the nearest paper to them. At the first view of this subject, it would appear to be incurring an unnecessary expense; but in ten cases out of twelve, it would make the property thus sold bring 40 per cent. more than in the way these sales are now effected: for this very important reason, that but very few persons see these advertisements, they being posted only at the Court House and at one or two public places. Many times a man's property is offered for sale, and he entirely ignorant of it, until within a few days of the sale, and in many cases he never sees the advertisement at all. These notices do not give the public sufficient notice, to draw together any thing like a proper number of people to make the articles sell for half their value.

Would it not be expedient for the Legislature, at its next session, to pass an act compelling officers to advertise such sales in some convenient newspaper, for such length of time as they might think sufficient?

I am aware that many will be opposed to this method in the commencement, but after it is tried, they will find it to be the best policy. Most other States have all their public sales advertised in the nearest newspaper, and I am sure, that property sells for much more in most of them, than it does in ours.

If I had never felt the effects of sales conducted in this way, I should not be under the necessity of making these remarks. Sales conducted in this way, allow the officers thus selling, too great an opportunity of buying the property themselves, many times at what they know to be not more than half its true value."

The above remarks are worthy of re-

spectful consideration, coming from a disinterested source. But there is one other view of the subject that we think equally entitled to weight. The Legislature should patronize newspapers, in every way in which the public interest and convenience can be simultaneously promoted, as vehicles of information, lending their aid, and no feeble aid either, when well conducted, to enlighten and educate the people. In this respect North Carolina is far behind any other State in the Union, new or old. Twelve or fifteen newspapers, generally of a diminutive size, circulate a few hundred copies each, weekly, while the little States of Rhode Island and Delaware have each more newspapers, and a far greater circulation. There are no doubt several causes of this disparity, but this is one, that the press is not fostered by the Legislature here, as it is in almost every other State in the Union. A law authorizing the publication of the Acts of Assembly in every paper in the State, and requiring the publication of Sheriff and Constable's sales. Administrator or Executor's notices, &c. in some one newspaper, would not only add to the means of usefulness of presses already in existence, but would naturally lead to the establishment of others in remote sections of the State, where a newspaper is not almost an object of curiosity.

Carolina Observer.

North Carolina. — Geo. Branch.—From a letter to the Editors of the Raleigh Star, dated Washington City, 31st Aug. we make the following extract:

"You will be pleased to hear that North Carolina occupies a very high stand in the Cabinet—so much so, that the Journal accuses Mr. Branch of having more influence with the President than any other of his Secretaries. Some truth in this charge. Mr. Branch's course is not warped by ulterior views of political advancement; he is therefore left free to act as he may deem most beneficial to the country. The reputation for energetic firmness which he sustained as Governor of North Carolina will not be diminished by his conduct as Secretary of the Navy. His unfittedness to be persuaded into the adoption of any measure which his judgment disapproves, his impartiality in estimating the merits of individuals attached to his department and the Navy, and the strict accountability under which he has placed his subordinate officers, are circumstances that very honorably distinguish him from his electioneering predecessor. He is peculiarly qualified for detecting and putting an end to the speculation which for years has been practised through the Navy Department. We have no doubt here that his course will be straight onward; and we hope that his conviction of the necessity for reform will induce him, without fear or favor, to afford a hearty co-operation in the lopping off the drones in the public service."

Spanish Invasion of Mexico.—Capt. Narigue, of the Schr. Monk, arrived at New Orleans, from off Tampico, informs that the Spanish troops under Gen. Baradas, took possession of that place on the 6th ult. There was some skirmishing between them and 300 Mexicans, who made a slight resistance—the former were reported to have lost about 60 men in killed and wounded, mostly officers, the latter had 15 wounded. The Mexicans retired into the interior. The Monk was not allowed to enter the port, and consequently returned to New Orleans with her outward cargo. She brought \$48,000 in specie, and thirteen passengers.

As a specimen of 'Canadian justice,' Collins, of the Freeman, says:

"James Fitzgibbon, the magistrate, found guilty of a violent breach of the peace, was fined one shilling and dismissed. The editor of the Freeman, found guilty of only using the words 'national malignancy' in reference to the Attorney General, lest they might lead to a breach of the peace was committed to jail for one year, fined one thousand shillings, and bound down to keep the peace for three years, in twenty-four hundred dollars! The country that can bear this administration will bear any thing."

An Important Operation.—We learn by the New York Medical and Physical Journal, for July, that Doctor Abner Horton has succeeded in forming an artificial eyelid for a black boy. This important operation was performed in a short time and in a few days afterwards the boy had a very sightly eye, answering all the purposes of a natural one. The ball of the eye had been gored by an ox, and several attempts had been made to unite and restore the detached eye lid by other physicians, which all proved abortive.

A London Magazine says, the prussic acid has been obtained from the leaves of green tea in so concentrated a state, that one drop killed a dog almost instantaneously. A strong infusion of such tea sweetened, is as effectual in poisoning flies, as the solution of arsenic generally sold for that purpose.

A hemp factory at Ithaca, N. Y. was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. caused by spontaneous combustion. Whole loss \$7,000, of which \$3,400 were insured.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 29, 1829.

FIRE.—We learn from Charlotte, that the JAIL in that town was burnt to the ground, on Saturday night, the 19th inst. It seems to be suspected, that a negro, confined in the jail, set it on fire. No person was harmed, and no other house injured. It was a wooden building, and rather a frail tenement for the purposes intended.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Laughing.—It requires no little correctness of taste, as well as nicety in the proportion of grave and volatile in the natural temper, to regulate this exercise, in such a way as to make a favorable impression in regard to ourselves, on the mind of those with whom we associate. To be grave without sullenness or moroseness; cheerful and agreeable without levity, is not the least difficult attainment of perfect manners. To guard against the latter extreme becomes the more difficult, from the exceeding lightness of the common topics of conversation in mixed companies. It is in regard to this extreme, that I would suggest a thought or two.

In a circle in which the conversation is of the humorous or jocular kind, every one expects his jest to be rewarded by a wide smile, or by a burst of laughter. And common politeness seems to require that his expectation be not disappointed, tho' it may tax his auditory with no little exertion to avoid it. It is however an expensive indulgence to many weak persons, as it renders them blind to their weakness, and leads them to the repetition of that by which it is betrayed. While if their discernment is such, as entitles them to this forced respect, they will not fail to distinguish a mere affectation of laughter, from that which it would seem to be. And besides there may be one individual in the circle, of too much correctness of taste, and of too much delicacy of feeling, to be able to join in such glaring, yet such vociferous deception, or to respect those who do.

The extreme of laughing too much, on all occasions, is but a common one both with old and young; but especially with the latter. Without considering its connexion with religion, and without mentioning any of those scriptural declarations, which seem to regard much laughter without disapprobation, I consider it merely as it bears upon our reputation as persons of sense and manners. There is scarcely in any feeling a greater sameness among all men of sound judgment, and correct taste, than in that of pity and light esteem for those who are invariably found laughing. Men thus let themselves down, much below the real dignity of human nature. Who has not heard it advanced as an evidence of weakness and ill breeding in an individual, that he is ever laughing? It has a peculiarly unhappy effect on a man's standing in this respect, as it argues peculiar weakness, to become so excited by little and common things. There are few of this class of persons, who have not sometimes taxed the sympathies of their friends, by awkwardly laughing aloud in company; and after thus committing themselves, having the mortification to see that they are joined by no one else. Too late they see, that those who most regard their feelings, and would most willingly free them from embarrassment, can scarce force a smile. Persons who know the world, and who have profited by their knowledge of it, will not so far forget themselves.

Another infraction upon the rules of polite life, not a little offensive to persons of refined taste, (and here I do not mean fastidious persons,) is the habit of talking and laughing at the same time. This should be avoided by all who would make any pretensions to an acquaintance with polite life.

To close my remarks, already continued beyond my intention, I would say, that it is all very much a matter of habit. Nothing is more certain than that the difficulty of self-command is increased by indulgence. And by a little inattention, a man may fall into habits, under the influence of which he offends grossly, without being at all conscious of it. While with a little attention and judgment at first, we may acquire different habits, by the help of which we can make ourselves agreeable, as far as this thing is concerned, without care or effort.

Sir, if you think these suggestions might be profitable to any person, in the town or in the country, and you are willing to publish them without knowing or inquiring after the name of the writer, they are at your service.

GRAVITAS.

The six-penny Toby Watkins printers, like unfledged birds, constantly keep their mouths stretched open, to swallow whatever the old cravens may drop into them; and then croak forth their vile slanders against female character, and their wanton libels against the officers of government. We perceive that this herd of little croakers are busily employed, just now, in echoing from the prostituted coalition presses at headquarters, charges against Messrs. Barry, Livingston, Lewis, Van Ness and others, of being defaulters, when the contrary has been conclusively proven, and the accusations nailed to the counter as base calumnies. But they have become so accustomed to look upon speculation, fraud, and corruption, in their own party when in power, that nothing looks clear to them,—the purity of the political atmosphere in Washington at this time; the industry, integrity, and systematic order with which all the public business is conducted there, appears murky and corrupt to their jaundiced eyes.

New Paper.—It is proposed to publish a new paper in Oxford, Greenville county, to be called the Examiner, and edited by Edwin Pessall, Esq. We are afraid the printing of a paper in that place, will be a losing concern.

Journal of Health.—This is the title of a periodical, published in Philadelphia twice a month, 16 octavo pages each No. at \$1.25 per annum. It is to be conducted by an association of Physicians, and is designed to furnish the public with a variety of useful information relating to the prevention and cure of the various "ills flesh is heir to," divested of technical phraseology, and suited to the understanding of every person. Any of the faculty who may be desirous of seeing the work, are requested to call at our office and examine it: we should be glad of their opinion as to its merits.

It seems this year to be more sickly, throughout the Union, than in ordinary seasons. The weather has been well calculated to generate bilious complaints. The physicians are almost constantly employed—it is their harvest time, and we do not envy them the profits they are reaping;—but still we devoutly hope the seeds of such a harvest may not soon again be sown in the land.

We perceive that many of the papers, (as well as Jackson as Adams prints) still speak of the craven-souled hypocrite, John Jackson, as "of North Carolina." We will again repeat, that the man does not disgrace North Carolina, neither by nativity nor citizenship; and we hope the friends of the Administration will no longer degrade the name of North Carolina by mentioning it in connexion with that of a man who has gained so infamous a notoriety by the ability of his political course.

We learn from the U. Telegraph, that John S. Mierken, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed the Consul at Martinique.

The Banner of the Constitution, is the title of a new weekly Newspaper, proposed to be commenced at Washington City, in December next, by Col. Andy Rogers, at present Editor of an able and spirited paper in Philadelphia, called the Free Trade Advocate, and late American Charge de Affaires at Brazil. The new paper will be of large dimensions, and embrace the discussion of all the subjects usually admitted into the columns of papers. The talents, and the sterling republican principles of Col. Rogers, are a sure guaranty that his paper will be conducted with ability, and be a firm supporter of the present Administration.

The National Journal attempts to make itself witty over a paragraph of ours, in relation to the refusal of Judge Preble (Minister to the Netherlands) to "eat" a public dinner tendered him in Maine. After critically examining the diction of our article, the editor of the Journal (an Englishman by birth, as well as in feeling) charges us with manifesting a want of proper deference for the "King's English." Now, although we concede to said Englishman the privilege of defending whatever belongs to the "King" his master, as a loyal subject he is in duty bound to do,—and although we contest, that in hastily preparing articles for our paper, we sometimes inadvertently pay more attention to sense than syntax,—yet we cannot admit the justice of the charge of an illiterate construction of our sentences, for we have perused over Murray long enough to know how to write the language, in a style that is readily comprehended by Republican understandings, however grating our sentiments (or syntax) may sound to a monarchical ear.

The United States Telegraph, has been enlarged, and improved in its form; and is now one of the largest and most valuable papers in the Union. The location of this paper at the seat of government, the circumstance of its being the official organ of the Administration, together with the able, indefatigable and independent course of the Editor, must render it invaluable to every politician friendly to the present Executive and his administration.

A sweet potato, 18 inches in circumference, 17 inches in length, and weighing 12 pounds, &c. stated by the Minerva to have been raised in Halifax county, this season.

The Rice Crops, in the vicinity of Wilmington, in this state, are said in the Recorder to have suffered greatly from the overflowing of the watercourses. Some planters will lose two thirds of their crop, others nearly the whole. The corn crops on the low grounds, are also very seriously injured. The planters have sustained a deep blow, and the prospects of the whole community are consequently depressed.

Wild pigeons are very numerous at the north this season: during the day the air seemed to be filled with them. Immense numbers were caught, and killed: they sold in market at 124 cents per dozen: they were very fat, and made fine eating.

A sail was seen by a party of ladies and gentlemen a few weeks since, while sailing in a boat on an excursion of pleasure, off Pultneyville, in Lake Ontario. It swam about the boat, and showed a disposition to get in at the after part, but was prevented. It was the first of those animals ever seen in that Lake.

Mr. Abraham Bradley, one of the Assistants to the Post Master General, has been removed, and Colonel Charles K. Gardner has been appointed in his place.

From *Chatt.*—We have heretofore spoken of the country composing this new county. By all the accounts we receive from there, it would seem to be a desirable country for the Emigrant; and we cannot but hope, that the current of emigration may be turned thither, instead of sending its course to other states, and less genial climates.

We take the liberty of making the following extracts from a letter of a friend, received a week or two since, dated 1st inst.

"I came to this county in the fall of 1821; at that time the first purchasers of Cherokee lands had made their first crop, and had as yet had neither time nor means to build houses nor places of worship; the Indians had not entirely left them, and the season had been devoted to making a subsistence. Without preachers, lawyers, physicians, or merchants, and but few mechanics, and no public road through the country, except one made by the state, the settlers suffered many privations. Since then, however, every thing common in a civilized back country, has been steadily advancing. Within the limits of the Tennessee Valley, (which composes only a part of the county of Macon) we have six saw mills, and a number of grist mills; blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, butchers, four tanneries, saddlers, shoemakers, a great number of distilleries, six ministers of the Gospel, besides travelling preachers; a Lutheran, as well as a Seceder congregation; and a great number of Baptist and Methodist societies. On the 21st ult. within one mile of Franklin, the county seat of Macon, the Methodists held a Camp Meeting, which continued four days. They had a very fine site for their camp ground, a good frame building, frame tents, weather-boarded, &c. The auditory were numerous—there being present, as was supposed, more than a thousand people. All of whom listened with great attention and feeling to the preaching of the Word of Life, which was delivered with much zeal and energy. A very respectable number professed conversion, and forty-one joined the church. To take a retrospect of the condition of this country a short period back, when it was inhabited by the heathen, this very spot a part of their hunting grounds, and the theatre of their savage games, it is consolatory to the philanthropist, and cheering to the Christian, to see it dedicated to the worship of the living God.

"There are in Franklin, two lawyers, one physician, and three merchants. We have contracted for the building of a Court House, and a Jail, which will cost near \$7000. We are situated so remote from the seat of government, and seem to be so little known, and less cared for, by the public men; that hitherto we have not applied for appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, concluding first to put our own shoulders to the wheel, and then call for help. Consequently, we have opened many new roads, and are employed on others. We are now opening, or rather repairing, a turnpike road leading through the centre of the county, from the Tennessee to the Georgia lines. It is somewhat novel to see the inhabitants turning out, by captain's companies, and marching off, with wagons and other implements, to the distance of 10 to 40 miles, to work on this road. There are now more than 200 hands at work, who go on with zeal and enterprise. We are in hopes the next Legislature will be liberal enough to grant us some assistance in completing this Road, which will be of immense benefit to this part of the State. Our people are now about to build, by subscription, a Bridge over the Tennessee River at Franklin; more than the amount necessary has been subscribed. From all this, you may judge of the public spirit of our citizens.

"The Town of Franklin is situated 38 miles west of Waynesville; 23 miles north of Rabun court-house, Georgia; about 50 miles south of the Tennessee line; and about 75 miles east of the extreme western boundary of the state.

"Some favorable appearances of the existence of Gold, have been discovered in this county; some persons are engaged in searching for it, and I am informed that small particles have been found."

A man by the name of Neal, the master of a small schooner in Pamlico Sound, and one of his hands named Midgett, were lost overboard and drowned, a few weeks since. They fell over while wrestling; and there being no one in the vessel but a small boy, who could not lower the sails and bring the vessel to, they were till exhausted, and sank to no more.

We have heretofore stated, that Charles Fisher, Esq. would be run for U. S. Senator, at next session of the Legislature; we have since seen the names of the following gentlemen, either proposed in the public prints, or spoken of in private circles, as suitable candidates for that office: Gov. Owen, Gen. Stokes, Judge Martin, David F. Caldwell, Esq. David L. Swain, Esq. and Judge Donnell. We give this piece of information, without being entirely satisfied ourselves of the propriety of doing so; but the announcement of most of the above names, in other prints, seems to leave us no alternative, as political chroniclers, but to chime in with our contemporaries, and promulge all the information, in relation to the aforementioned appointment, of which we are in possession.

We much fear, that from a multiplicity of can-

didates, and consequently from a want of harmony, the West will fritter away her strength, and again lose the appointment, to which, it is conceded by the East, she is justly entitled.

The weather, for two or three weeks past, has been dry and warm; which is very favorable for maturing and opening the Cotton, but unpropitious to health. The health of the country is, however, improving; there are fewer cases of sickness, and those more mild, than a week or two back.

The warm weather seems to have had a genial influence on fruit trees; the cherry trees, we have observed in particular, are in full bloom at this time,—which gives the autumn quite a vernal appearance.

It seems to have been very sickly in the beginning of this month, (and may be so now, for any thing we have seen to the contrary) at and in the vicinity of Washington city. Bilious fevers were very prevalent, malignant, and fatal: the disease seems to baffle the skill of the most experienced of the medical faculty. Mr. Richard B. Mason lost his wife, and two or three children, all within a few hours. In many other instances, two and three have died out of the same family, within a few days of each other.

Mr. Sewer has been re-elected a Delegate in Congress from Arkansas Territory, by a considerable majority over Mr. Searcy.

Mr. JOHNSON, an Independent Clergyman, has preached the Gospel of the REDEEMER, three years past and upward, in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Mr. Johnson determines soon to revisit Pennsylvania, where he lived some years before he came to the South, if the Lord shall direct him to that land.

Mr. Johnson will preach in the Court House in Salisbury, on Monday evening, 28th Sept. at candle light.

Philadelphia Market.—The Price Current of the 12th instant, speaks of an increased demand for flour; about 3500 bbls fresh superfine, had been taken for export at \$5 50, and some small lots of select brands at \$5 62½ to \$5 75—and 500 bbls Richmond country at \$5 75, leaving the market quite bare, and with a tendency to improve. Sales of old stock Corn Meal in bbls, had been made at \$2 18½—fresh ground would command something more.

Rich. Com.

New York, Sept. 11.

War.—Nearly as good a battle had like to have been fought in our immediate neighborhood day before yesterday, as we ordinarily chronicle when we receive South American news. A bank of oysters has been planted by citizens of Jersey at a great expense, near Perth Amboy, and within the waters over which the state of New York claims jurisdiction. The Staten Island fishermen have always had a great fancy to avail themselves of this asserted right, and serve process upon the oysters; which has as uniformly been resisted by the Jerseymen. On Wednesday last a small army, amounting to one hundred and fifty men. If we are correctly informed, left the island in boats, with the determination of catching all the oysters they could find. The people of Amboy were summoned to arms, as the flotilla was seen approaching; and having called a council of war, a six pounder was brought down to the bank. Eight shots were fired at the Staten Islanders without doing any execution; but the shot began to come so near, over and under them, that they drew off their armada, landed and held a consultation. Arms were procured, and it was debated whether they should return and give the enemy regular battle. Prudence and patriotism prevailed over headlong valor in the discussion, and they abandoned their enterprise. Both parties are in a state of armed neutrality.

Com. Adv.

New-Orleans, Aug. 21.—Our city is again a prey to the yellow fever. The number of deaths daily augments. Yesterday there were from 25 to 30. For more than six weeks we have had continual rains, which contribute not a little to extend the fatal malady. God only knows when this scourge will cease its ravages. In the mean time, our corporation performs every thing depending on it, in assisting the indigent sick.

Mr. Clay.—The Kentucky Reporter intimates that an attempt will be made to white-wash Mr. Clay, at the next session of the Legislature of that state. This will be considered an indirect nomination of him as a candidate for the next Presidency.

New-York Courier.

Portugal.—Captain Blake, of the brig *Deusbury*, 28 days from Figuiera, at Halifax, states, that two officers of the Portuguese army were executed at Oporto on the Friday preceding his sailing, by orders from Don Miguel; and that two others, doomed to the same fate, but whose execution was delayed for a few days, had been brought out to witness the dreadful ceremony. In consequence of the unsettled state of the Government, business in most of the ports of Portugal, was very much depressed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Intelligence from France, four days later than our last accounts, has been received at New York. Letters from Burcherest, dated July 5, state that the sieges of Rutchuck and Giurgovo were to commence immediately, and that a part of the army of operation at Silistria had marched in that direction. A corps of observation of 30,000 men, remained before Choumla, and General Diebitsch was making preparations to advance on Adrianople. The reinforcements on their march had orders to rendezvous with all speed at Bazarichik.

A Russian and Turkish Commissioner had an interview in the camp at Choumla to understand each other as to the negotiations, which it was proposed to open. Russia, it was said, proposes a basis the treaty of Ackerman, and an indemnity to be subsequently discussed for the expenses of the war. It was doubted a Constantinople, whether the Porte would nominate commissioners, until all the conditions proposed by Russia were positively known. The Porte was by no means disheartened. They wrote from Jassy on the 8th of July, that in consequence of the victory of Keulevitcha, a Russian corps, under the orders of General Pahlen had passed the Balkan, thus transforming the seal of war to Roumelia. On the other side of the Balkan, it was said there was a large body of troops at Eski Stambul. A new army of fresh troops was entering the Principality. The reserves were passing the Danube, and the Army of Observation thus strengthened sufficiently to advance and appear in the course of a few weeks before Adrianople.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Caledonia*, at New-York from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Courier and Enquirer have received English papers and letters to the 8th Aug. We make the following abstract for this week's *Carolinian*.

England.—Baron Hallock is dead. A cabinet council was recently held, and a messenger immediately despatched to Paris, supposed on the subject of the War in the East. The English fleet in the Mediterranean is to be increased to 52 vessels of war. The English working people are reduced to extreme want, from the lowness of wages, &c.; and yet money is so plentiful that only 2 per cent. can be obtained for it.

Ireland.—Mr. O'Connell has been elected a Member of Parliament from Clare.

France.—A number of French officers of distinction, accompany the Empress of Brazil. The session of the French Parliament has been closed by an ordinance of the King. Previous to which, the budget of ways and means was adopted, by a majority of 149 to 2. No change of ministry had taken place.

Spain.—The King has selected a Sicilian Prince, as his wife—which is his third one.

Portugal is as wretched as ever. Money scarce, business at a stand, disease and famine prevailing, the brute of a king murdering the people, and they emigrating in great numbers to Brazil. There had been an insurrection at St. Michaels, (one of the Azore Islands.)

Greece.—The Greeks have obtained important advantages. Thebes had surrendered to them, and the Turkish garrison was sent to Smyrna in Greek vessels. The Greeks expect soon to be masters of the whole of Negropont. Some of the Greek troops had mutinied, for want of pay.

Turkey.—The Sultan is making vigorous preparations for resisting the Russians; his army of reserve at Adrianople is to march immediately to Shumla. The fall of Silistria has not disheartened the Turks. Shumla is invested by the Russians, and they mean to take it by storm. The English and French Ambassadors were very graciously received by the Turkish Emperor; but no favorable result was anticipated from their exertions.

Austria and Morocco.—The Emperor of Morocco will not listen to any propositions from Austria. He treats his Imperial Majesty, Francis, with contempt and defiance. We shall have a war in miniature ere long between these high and most mighty powers. They have already considerable skirmishing.

Mexico.—By the arrival of a vessel at New-York, from Vera Cruz, accounts are received to the 16th August. They give some particulars relative to the landing of the Spaniards, and speculate upon the destruction of the invaders. It is stated, that a motion in the Mexican Senate to give Mr. Pointsett his passports to return to this country, was lost. Something is necessary to explain this extraordinary circumstance. It is also stated, that Com. Porter was under arrest at the City of Mexico.

Great excitement prevailed both at Vera Cruz and at Mexico on the subject of the landing of the Spanish troops. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested in the papers, the Spaniards have met with no favorable reception at their landing, as has been reported at Havana. The landing was effected at Capo Razo.

Up to the 15th nothing had been heard decisively on the subject. The greatest contempt is manifested for the smallness of the numbers of the Spaniards.

A motion to clothe the executive with extraordinary powers for five months, was lost in the Senate, ayes 21, noes 30.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 15.—By letters from Tuspan which have been received in this city, dated the 11th inst. we learn that the Spaniards will very soon experience the vengeance of the Mexicans, as, in the immediate neighborhood of that place, there were more than 12,000 men, determined to conquer or die.

The Captain of the vessel which brings this news, states that according to the information given him, five Spanish soldiers and a Corporal had deserted to the Mexicans, who alleged that including the troops

on board the ship which had disappeared, (the *Bingham*), the Expedition had lost more than 800 men since leaving Havana.

The above gratifying intelligence will be read with much pleasure by every advocate of free principles. The Mexican nation seems to have risen en masse, and we do not doubt but the tenor of our next advices, will be that the invaders have paid for their temerity with their lives.

The following advertisement, appears in Galignani's (Paris) Messenger, of July last.

A rich Planter and Merchant, from Guadaloupe, who will remain a few months in Paris, has an only daughter, aged 19, of most agreeable person and manners, and cultivated education, is disposed to find a suitable marriage for her, and will give her a portion, 1,800,000 fr. An introduction may be obtained by applying to M. Brunet, No. 3, rue des Beaux Arts, Faub. St. Germain.

Snow in Vermont.—We learn from the Woodstock Observer, that on the 3d Sept. snow fell on the hills in Sherburne an inch or two deep.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 3d inst. by William W. Wiseman, Esq. Mr. Jesse A. Hodgson, of Rowan, to Mrs. Patsy Smith, of Davidson.

DIED.

On Sunday or Monday of last week, in Rutherford county, after a short illness, the Reverend and venerable JOSEPH D. KILPATRICK, Pastor of Third Creek and Back Creek Congregations. We hope to receive, for our next publication, the particulars of this afflictive dispensation.

THE MARKETS.

Saturday Prices, September 26th.—Cotton 14 to 15 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 5 to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3 75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 30 to 40, sweet do. 25 to 35, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 15 to 22, salt 1 12 to 1 25, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16.—Cotton 6½ to 7½, bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 35 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 55, flaxseed 80, flour 4 to 5, and 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 85 a 90, whiskey 24 to 28.—U. S. bank notes 1½ a 1½ per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charlotte, Sept. 14th.—Cotton 7 to 9½ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey 26 a 27, bacon 6 to 7, hams 9 a 9½, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15.—N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Petersburg, Virg. Sept. 18.—Cotton 7½ to 9, Tobacco, middling 55 to 6, prime 9 to 10; Wheat 95 to 100, Corn 55 to 60 cents per bushel, four 6, Bacon 7.

Richmond, Sept. 19.—Cotton 8 a 9½, wheat 1 25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Camden, Sept. 19.—Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 44 to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 81, corn 50 to 54, oats 32, salt 65, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—Flour 86 a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Boston, Sept. 12.—Cotton 9 to 10½, flax 9 a 11, flour 7 to 7½, corn 50 a 51, cheese 3 5, tallow 8 a 8½.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5 75 to 5 85, Kentucky salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

New-York, Sept. 15.—Cotton 84 to 10½, flour 6 87 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1 37 to 1 50, oak tanned sole leather 2 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 42 to 50, brandy 26 to 40, whiskey 14 to 22, leaf tobacco 5 to 5½, yellow beeswax 23 to 25.—North Carolina bank bills 3 to 4 per cent. discount, South Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

Newbern, Sept. 19.—Cotton 7 25 to 7 50, flour 6 50 to 6 75, wheat 1 00 a 1 01, bacon 5 to 6, salt 30 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Sept. 16.—Cotton 7½ to 8, flax 10 to 15, flour 6 50 to 7 00, corn 60 to 66, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 39, tallow 8 to 9.

Lynchburg, Virg. Sept. 17.—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4 37 to 4 50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, Bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Nashville, Tenn. Sept. 15.—Cotton 7 a 8, flour 5 61 a 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8, N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, Esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders, would consider it advisable, to co-operate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the Minutes. JOHN HILL, Cashier.

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their Banking House in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution.

J. R. LONDON, President.

September 26, 1829.

New Goods, FRESH, FASHIONABLE, AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury; consisting of

DRY GOODS

of almost every description, suited to all seasons of the year. Also

GROCERIES,

Hardware and Cutlery,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower for cash than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same. Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1829.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery,

Paints, Dye Stuffs,

Boots, Shoes,

Groceries, &c.,

which were bought at reduced prices, and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to mutual dealers. Among the Groceries, are first quality

Teneriff Wine, Old Muscatell ditto.

Port ditto, Malaga ditto, Genuine

Old Holland Gin, old Cognac

Brandy, Jamaica and New Eng-

land Rum; together with every

article usually found in a Store in this section of

country.

Persons wishing to purchase, will please call,

and examine the above Goods.

Salisbury, Sept. 26th, 1829.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Ross &

Norment, are respectfully invited to call and

settle their respective dues with me, as Mr. Ross

has sold his entire interest in the above firm to

me; and I shall expect my debtors to come

immediately and settle their accounts, with cash

or by giving their notes.

THO. A. NORMENT.

Charlotte, N. C. Sept. 15, 1829.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the Boat

business between this place

and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore; and will attend to the

reception of Merchandise, and transportation of

Cotton, and other produce committed to his

charge. His Boats are of a light draft of water,

and particularly adapted to the navigation of the

river; and, with the assurance of the strictest

attention to his charge, he hopes for a continu-

ance of the patronage of his friends.

FOR SALE.

Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Wag-

goning, Bale Rope, Twine, &c. &c.

which he offers at wholesale or re-

tail.

JOS. H. TOWNES.

Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal en-

couragement she has received in support

of her School, for the instruction of Young

Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salis-

bury, and its vicinity, that the next quarter

will commence on the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and

will certainly continue (health permitting) two

quarters from that time; and hopes, by the as-

siduous discharge of her duty to those who may

be committed to her care, to merit a continu-

ance of favour.

Her terms are the same as heretofore:

Reading and Spelling, per quarter . . . \$3

Together with the above, Recitations and

writing, ... \$4

The above, with English Grammar, Ge-

ography, Arithmetic, Composition and

Rhetoric \$5

Plain Needle work, marking samplers,

&c. together with any or all of the

above branches \$6

Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, in its

various branches, including Lace Work,

&c. on a new and improved method,

which will enable a Lady to execute

work with facility, equal to the impor-

ted, ... \$10

Drawing and Painting on paper, also

Theorem Painting upon Velvet and paper,

a new and elegant method, ... \$10

N. B. The present quarter of the School will

terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next,

when there will be a vacation until the com-

encement of the ensuing quarter.

Salisbury, Sept. 21st, 1829.

690

State of North Carolina, Mecklenburg county:

SUPERIOR court of Law, May term, 1829:

Marion Tanner vs. John Tanner: petition

for divorce. In this case, ordered by the court,

that publication be made in the Raleigh Regis-

ter and Western Carolinian for three months

successively, that the defendant be and appear

at the next superior court of law to be held for

the county of Mecklenburg, at the court-house

in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the

fourth Monday in September next, and plead

answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will

be heard ex parte. Witness,

BOOKS at AUCTION.

IN order to close and expedite the settling of the business of the late firm of *Hiram Turner & Co.* there will be sold at auction, in the Town of Salisbury, on Monday evening the 12th October next, and sale to continue every evening during the week, (it being the week of Rowan Superior Court,) all the Books remaining on hand at this place, consisting of

6 or 7000 Volumes,

well assorted, and in part Law, Medical, Historical and Miscellaneous works. This is certainly the most splendid assortment of Books ever offered for sale by auction in the western part of the state, and will be well worth the attention of the public. The sale will be positive, and without reserve, as the situation of the estate requires that it should be immediately closed. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the evening of the sale.

N. B. HUGHES, Agent.
for H. D. Turner, Surviving partner.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24th, 1829. 4187

Mansion Hotel, IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA, By EZRA ALLEMONG.

THIS elegant Establishment is situated at the North Corner of the Court-House, and in the center of business. The proprietor has taken great pains to procure for this establishment, furniture of every description necessary to the comfort of Travellers, and no expense will be spared in providing for the Table the best the country affords. The Hotel will be stocked with choice Liquors, and the Stables, equal to any in the state, provided with plenty of provender of all kinds, and attended by obliging and attentive Hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal, if not superior, to any in the place: the House contains a number of private rooms, with out-houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers, with or without families. On the premises is an ICE HOUSE, which will regularly be supplied whenever the season will admit of it. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make those comfortable who may think proper to call.

THE Northern, Southern, Lincoln and Cherokee STAGES, stop at the Hotel.
EZRA ALLEMONG, Agent.
Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 10th, 1829. 8191

HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 5, 1829.
HAVING appointed Capt. Sam'l Lemy, Adjutant of the 63d Regt. officers will respect and obey him accordingly.

OFFICERS!

You are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1829, at 10 A. M. armed and equipped for Drill.

And on Friday, the 9th, you will appear with your respective companies, armed and equipped with full uniform, according to law. Captains, and commandants of companies, are required to make their returns on the day of drill.

By order of Edward Yarbrough, Col. Comd't.
SAM'L LEMLY, Adj't.
4167 63d Regt. N. C. Militia.

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues:

YOU will appear on the court-house hill, on Friday, the 9th of October, proximo, 9 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped for regimental muster and inspection, in accordance with the requisition of the Col. Comd't.

By order of Capt. Thomas G. Polk.
JNO. H. HARDIE, Sec'y.
Sept. 14th, 1829. 4187

To Cotton Ginners.

THE subscriber having been frequently solicited by his old customers, again to establish the *Gin Making Business*, has opened his shop in Salisbury, where he is prepared to make and repair Gins, of the very best materials, in a superior style of workmanship, and on terms the most accommodating, even in these hard times.

Having been engaged in the business six or seven years, employing a part of his time for three or four of the last seasons in picking cotton, for the express purpose of more fully acquainting himself with the principles and practical operation of these useful machines; and having recently visited South Carolina, where the most improved Gins are in use, with the view of examining them, and making himself acquainted with the plan on which they are constructed, &c. he therefore feels assured, that by his enlarged experience, thus acquired, in making and repairing Gins, and picking cotton, he can construct Machines superior to any ever done in North Carolina.

Those wishing work done in this line of business, are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber, witness the plan and execution of his work, examine and judge for themselves. He will spare no pains in supplying himself with the best materials to be had in the country; and will make and repair Gins, according to orders received, on short notice and reasonable terms. All those who may please to call on him, will find him either at his shop or dwelling in Salisbury, ready to execute any job with which they may be pleased to favor him.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 6, 1829. 79

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.* 09

Doctor Moore's Estate.

ALL persons yet indebted to the estate of Dr. Robert Moore, late of Rowan county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the Executor with as little delay as possible, and save out and trouble; and those still having unsettled claims against said estate, will present them, legally vouched for, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

EBENEZER MOORE, Exec'r.
September 18th, 1829. 3187

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. BATTLE OF DROGESCHAN.

The subjoined lines may be considered as nothing more than the ebullition of the moment, produced by reading the following interesting account of the battle of Drogeschan, from *Walsh's narrative*. Actions which merit admiration and fame, should be extensively circulated. A public print not only affords an effective medium, but gratifies its patrons; especially those who may not have read documents containing original information. For these reasons, I submit to you, Mr. White, the propriety of diversifying one of your numbers with this communication.

"As we were now in the vicinity of Rinnick, rendered so interesting by the battle of Drogeschan, fought in its vicinity, I felt I could not pass the spot without visiting it, and sending you some local details of one of the most affecting incidents of modern times; and, considering the youth and circumstances of the parties engaged, rivaling in intrepidity and self devotion any thing we read in the history of ancient Greece."

Upland, not finding in the provinces the support he expected, was compelled to retire before the Turks, and take up a position at Tergovist, the ancient capital of Wallachia. From hence he was obliged to retreat through the upper country, crossed the River Olt, and established himself in Rinnick, a small town near that river, and not far from the Carpathian mountains which separate this province from Transylvania and the Austrian territories. A large body of Turks, superior in numbers, here advanced against him; and it was debated in the Grecian army, whether they should wait for reinforcements, or immediately meet the Turks. The position they had taken up was very favorable to the first. There stood near it the large monastery of Drogeschan, which it was proposed to occupy. The Greek monasteries are well adapted for such a purpose: They consist generally of a large quadrangular edifice, surrounding an open area inside, and entered only by a small door through the body of the building. The walls are very strong and massive, and the windows narrow, exactly resembling embrasures, for which they are well calculated.

The accommodations inside are extensive; and hence every monastery is, in fact, a fortress; protecting the inmates from pirates on the sea coast, and robbers in the interior; and affording the Greeks a shelter when hard pressed by their enemies. As this stood among the extreme branches of the mountains, which here advance into the plain, and was encircled with woods and difficult ground, it would be easy for light troops to advance under cover, and completely harass any army who should surround it.

It was therefore proposed by Georgaki, a distinguished officer in Upland's army, to occupy the monastery and woods, and wait the coming of the expected reinforcements. This advice, however, was opposed by Karavia, another officer of influence, whose motive was evinced by his subsequent conduct; such, however, was the enthusiasm of the troops, that his advice was unfortunately adopted.

The forces of Upland consisted of 9000 effective men, Arnauts, Pandours, Servians, Bulgarians, Wallachians, and Moldavians—generally animated in the cause, and all united in the common bond of professing the same Religion of the Greek Church; but from the very nature of their former services, the same total relaxation of military discipline, and, above all, their being of different nations, and having no bond of personal and local attachment, they were not much to be relied on in a general attack. There was, however, one body whose former character gave them the higher claim to confidence.

It had been latterly the practice of the Greeks in general, but particularly those of the provinces, to send their young men of respectable families, for education to different universities in Europe; generally to those of Italy and Germany: such as were intended for the learned professions, studied medicine and law; and such as were intended for business, mathematics. The first generally returned and practised at home; the last were usually placed in the different mercantile houses, which the Greeks had now established in every capital on the continent. When the society of the Hetairia extended itself, these young gentlemen enrolled themselves as members of it, wherever it had ramifications; and when the plan of revolution was resolved on, they were the first to offer themselves as soldiers to support it. Every man provided himself with a case of pistols, a sword, and a musket with a screwed bayonet, after the European manner, and a Uniform suit of Black; and thus equipped, repaired to Upland's standard. It was a singular and interesting spectacle to see these young gentlemen voluntarily, and by a simultaneous movement, abandoning their colleges and offices, in different places in Italy, Russia, and Germany, marching forward either singly or in small bodies, from the remotest parts of Europe, and meeting at one common centre, to form an army.

They enrolled themselves in a corps called *Ieroi Lechos*, or the *sacred band*, and they evinced by their conduct that they merited the appellation as much as the Thebans in the days of Epaminondas. They inscribed on their standards *Thamatos e Neutheria, Death or Freedom*; and the inscription on the Spartan shield, *tan epi tan*, either this or upon it. The greater part of them had never felt hardship, or handled a military weapon before; yet they endured fatigue, privation, and discipline, with submission and fortitude—setting an example to the rest, which was badly followed. There were of this corps, now with Upland, about 500 men; and on these he justly placed his chief reliance.

The little army, originally so small, had been further weakened by the absence of Prince Cantacuzene, who had taken a strong detachment to oppose the Pasha of Ibrail on the Danube. What remained did not consist of more than 5000 men, who had with them a small body of Arnaut cavalry, and a few iron field pieces that had been ships guns. They were opposed by nearly double the number of Turks, with 1500 well appointed cavalry, among whom was a corps of *Delhis*.

The battle began at 10 A. M. of the 19th June 1821. After a few rounds of grape shot from the small artillery of the Greeks, the Turks rushed with their usual impetuosity on the corps of the sacred band, who flanked and guarded the artillery. They were repulsed coolly by the fixed bayonets of the corps, who had a great advantage over their enemies in a close charge, as the Turks used no bayonets on their muskets, and their yatagans, or hangars, were too short to reach within their guard. The Turks retired in confusion, but soon again came to the charge, and were again driven back. Upland now seeing the moment for decision, instantly ordered up the whole corps of his

cavalry to attack the Turks in the rear, as they were retiring in confusion. Had the orders given been obeyed, they never would have rallied again, and the victory would have been as signal as the consequences to the Greeks would have been momentous. The cavalry was commanded by Karavia, who had been so strenuous in advising an immediate battle.

Instead of obeying the orders of the General, and attacking the Turks in their confusion, they turned suddenly round, headed by their intrepid commander, and riding furiously through a body of their own men, threw the whole left wing into confusion. Every effort was made to remedy the disaster, but in vain. The panic or treason of the horse communicated itself with the infantry; the whole dashed headlong into the Olt, and passed to the other side, leaving the sacred band almost alone in the midst of the plain.

It was now that the Turkish cavalry, seeing them abandoned to their fate, rushed on them, and surrounded their little body on all sides with their sweeping squadrons. In this awful situation, these young men, utterly unused to discipline, kept firmly together, and repelled for some time every effort to break them; the *Delhis* particularly, rushed on them, but were received so steadily, on the *cheveux de frise* which their bayonets presented, that their horses were always thrown back in confusion. At length the pistols of the cavalry effected what their sabres could not; they made repeated discharges on them beyond the reach of their bayonets and they were gradually thinned and weakened by this firing, and then the Turks rushing on with their sabres, cut down every man that remained, at the spot where he stood.

More than 400 perished, side by side; and of the few that escaped, almost all died of their wounds: so that hardly an individual of this admirable band, the pride and flower of the Greek nation survived this dreadful day. "No one has hitherto dared to erect a tomb to designate the place where they lie."

"*Sunt belli caue: pugnatu comitus armis.*"
VIRGIL.

Heroic youth! in Freedom's cause
Your hearts and souls were one;
Your deeds have gained the world's applause:
At bloody Drogeschan.

Though buried here your bodies lie
Beneath the gory tumuli,
Fosterly require no spire—
To point to the sacred spot—
For Clot's page and kindling lyre
Will sooner be forgot,
Than this distinguished plain shall cease
To warm the memory of Greece.

Deserted by a Traitor chief
In battle's burning hour,
Heroic was your fight and brief
Against overwhelming power!
How dauntless was by man ye stood
On the unequal field of blood—
Nor sunk your standard whilst a man
Surviv'd on bloody Drogeschan.

That banner for its motto bore
That of the Spartan shield of yore;
And well your deeds did emulate,
And well you merited the fate
Of that *Immortal Band*, whose name
You took: you now divide its fame!
While memory remains to man,
Twice cherish bloody Drogeschan.

OMEGA.

POETRY.

"I, too, have drunk the vaporous stream
Which flows through fancy's airy bow;
I enjoyed the soft enlivening dream
Of Rhyne, and felt its magic power."

FROM THE NEW-YORK FARMER.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

How blest the farmer's envied life,
His active days and tranquil nights,
Far from the city's noise and strife,
On him the curse but feebly lights.
When from the soft and pleasant south
The balmy musk wind sweetly steals,
And spring comes forth with rosy mouth
To breathe fresh greenness o'er the fields,
With what a cheerful glow he wends,
With sparkling eye and cloudless brow;
With what a manly grace he bends,
His sturdy figure o'er the plough.
Then beside the furrowed heaps,
The rich and liberal seed is sown,
While in his breast the glad heart leaps
To think the soil—the soil's his own.
What pleasures must his bosom fill,
When "neath the summer's ray he stands,
Turning his eye o'er vale and hill,
O'er all his richly cultured lands,
He sees the harvest ripening fast,
And knows his strength hath made it rise;
And he shall taste its fruit at last,
Beneath his own dear native skies.
And when the merry autumn's fled,
And the large barns are amply stored,
How many a gay and joyous head
Is gathered round his plentiful board!
And then when winter's rainy clouds,
Rise in cold grandeur o'er the sky—
When from the east in dusky crowds
They almost chill the heart and eye—
He safely sits beside his hearth,
That "many a frolic child makes gay,
And to the thrilling sounds of mirth,
He wiles the stormy hours away."
New-York, 1829.

HOPE.

Oh! vainly wise, the moral muse hath sung
That sordid hope hath but a sycron tongue!
True, she may sport with life's untutored day,
Nor heed the solace of its last decay.
The guileless heart her happy mansion spurn,
And part, like Ajax—never to return!
But yet, methinks, when wisdom shall assuage
The grief and passions of our greener age,
Though dull the close of life, and far away
Yet flower that bailed the dawn of the day,
Yet o'er lowly hopes, that once were dear,
The time-taught spirit, pensive, nor severe,
With milder griefs her aged eye shall fall, [still,
And weep their falsehood, though she love them

Whoever the ungallant, sour-tempered Benjamin may have been, that wrote the following lines, he ought to be subjected to have his head well combed with a three-legged stool, by every fair maiden in the land:

Woman's faith—and woman's trust—
Write the characters in dust—
Stamp them on the running stream—
Print them on the pale moon-beam:
And each evanescent letter,
Shall be fanner, better,
And more durable, I ween,
Than the thing these letters mean.

MISCELLANY.

What we can do, or think, or dream,
Our motto paper values for its theme.
FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.
Advice of a FATHER to his only Daughter.

Written immediately after her Marriage.
The following letter is said to be from the pen of one of the best and greatest men that Virginia ever produced:

MY DEAR DAUGHTER: You have just entered into that state which is replete with happiness or misery. The issue depends upon that prudent, amiable, uniform conduct, which wisdom and virtue so strongly recommend, on the one hand, or on that imprudence which a want of reflection or passion may prompt on the other.

You are allied to a man of honour, of talents, and of an open, generous disposition. You have, therefore, in your power, all the essential ingredients of domestic happiness; it cannot be marred, if you now reflect upon that system of conduct which you ought invariably to pursue—if you now see clearly, the path from which you will resolve never to deviate. Our conduct is often the result of whim or caprice, often such as will give us many a pang, unless we see, beforehand, what is always the most praiseworthy, and the most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should impress deeply upon your mind, is, never to attempt to controul your husband by opposition, by displeasure, or any other mark of anger. A man of sense, of prudence, of warm feelings, cannot, and will not, bear an opposition of any kind, which is attended with an angry look or expression. The current of his affections is suddenly stopped; his attachment is weakened; he begins to feel a mortification the most pungent; he is belittled even in his own eyes; and he is assured, the wife who once excites those sentiments in the breast of a husband, will never regain the high ground which she might and ought to have retained. When he marries her, if he be a good man, he expects from her smiles, not frowns; he expects to find in her one who is not to controul him—not to take from him the freedom of acting as his own judgment shall direct, but one who will place such confidence in him, as to believe that his prudence is his best guide. Little things, what in reality are mere trifles in themselves, often produce bickerings, and even quarrels. Never permit them to be a subject of dispute; yield them with pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be assured that one difference, outweighs them all a thousand or ten thousand times. A difference with your husband, ought ever to be considered as the greatest calamity—as one that is to be most studiously guarded against; it is a demon which must never be permitted to enter a habitation where all should be peace, unimpaired confidence, and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can a woman gain by her opposition or her differences? Nothing. But she loses every thing; she loses her husband's respect for her virtues; she loses his love, and with that, all prospect of future happiness. She creates her own misery, and then utters idle and silly complaints, but utters them in vain. The love of a husband can be retained only by the high opinion which he entertains of his wife's goodness of heart of her amiable disposition, of the sweetness of her temper, of her prudence, of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon any occasion ever lessen that opinion. On the contrary, it should augment every day; he should have much reason to admire her for those excellent qualities, which will cast a lustre over a virtuous woman, when her personal attractions are no more.

Has your husband staid out later than you expected? When he returns receive him as the partner of your heart. Has he disappointed you in something you expected, whether of ornament, or furniture, or of any convenience? Never evince discontent; receive his apology with cheerfulness. Does he, when you are housekeeper, invite company without informing you of it, or bring home with him a friend? Whatever may be your repast, however scanty it may be, however impossible it may be to add to it, receive them with a pleasing countenance, adorn your table with cheerfulness, give to your husband and to your company a hearty welcome; it will more than compensate for every other deficiency; it will evince love for your husband, good sense in yourself, and

that politeness of manners, which goes as the most powerful charm! It will give to the plainest fare a zest superior to all that luxury can boast. Never be discontented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's success in his profession will depend upon his popularity, and as the manners of a wife have no little influence in extending or lessening the respect and esteem of others for her husband, you should take care to be affable and polite to the poorest as well as to the richest. A reserved haughtiness is a sure indication of a weak mind and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach them to respect and love you, while you expect from them a reasonable discharge of their respective duties. Never tease yourself, or them, by scolding; it has no other effect than to render them discontented and impatient. Admonish them with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of those books which instruct while they amuse. Do not devote much of your time to novels; there are a few which may be useful and improving, and in giving a higher tone to our moral sensibility; but they tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a disrelish for substantial intellectual food. Most plays are of the same cast; they are not friendly to the delicacy which is one of the ornaments of the female character. History, Geography, Poetry, Moral Essays, Biography, Travels, Sermons, and other well written religious productions, will not fail to enlarge your understanding, to render you a more agreeable companion, and to exalt your virtue. A woman devoid of rational ideas of religion, has no security for her virtue; it is sacrificed to her passions, whose voice, not that of God, is her only governing principle. Besides, in those hours of calamity to which families must be exposed, where will she find support, if it be not in her just reflections upon that all benign Providence which governs the Universe whether animate or inanimate.

Mutual politeness between the most intimate friends, is essential to that harmony, which should never be once broken or interrupted.—How important then is it between man and wife! The more warm the attachment, the less will either party bear to be slighted, or treated with the smallest degree of rudeness or inattention. This politeness, then, if it be not in itself a virtue, is at least the means of giving to real goodness a new lustre; it is the means of preventing discontent, and even quarrels; it is the oil of intercourse, it removes asperities, and gives to every thing a smooth, an even, and a pleasing movement.

I will only add, that matrimonial happiness does not depend upon wealth; no, it is not to be found in wealth; but in minds properly tempered and suited to our respective situations.—Competency is necessary; all beyond that point, is ideal. Do not suppose, however, that I would not advise your husband to augment his property by all honest and commendable means. I would wish to see him actively engaged in such a pursuit, because engagement, a sedulous employment, in obtaining some laudable end, is essential to happiness. In the attainment of a fortune, by honourable means, and particularly by professional exertion, a man derives particular satisfaction, in self-applause, as well as from the increasing estimation in which he is held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic concerns, let prudence and wise economy prevail. Let neatness, order, and judgment be seen in all your different departments. Unite liberality with a just frugality; always reserve something for the hand of charity; and never let your door be closed to the voice of suffering humanity.—Your servants, in particular, will have the strongest claim upon your charity; let them be well fed, well clothed, nursed in sickness, and never let them be unjustly treated.

"Sure Enough."—We were pleased with the common sense manifested by an unfortunate son of Erin, who had been tried before Justice Whitman the other day. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" said the clerk. "An what the devil are you put there for but to find out."

It is not long since one of the petty African kings said he would send his son to England, that he might learn "to read book and be rogue."